MEXICO.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SINALOA.

Brilliant Victories of the Liberals.

The Imperialists Ronted and Driven Back to Mazatlan.

Fine Generalship of the Liberal Commander Corona.

A Corps of American Sharpshooters in the Liberal Banks.

Ortega About to Ratse His Standard in North-

Our San Prancisco Correspondence. SAN FRANCISCO, April 29, 1866.

correspondence from different sources and the sits of numerous eye-witnesses of the recent en-ats, I condense the following account of the sampaign so long in preparation, which was to sared the State of Sinalos of the liberal forces,

nity was received, then move out in force against at a given signal, and both armies advancing at hem his army in between them, and finish it t at a single blow. Lozada, in pursuance of

ing, we are told, about six hundred and fifty and four hundred and fifty to five hundred

the control of the lateralise cotten featury, in the section of the contempt. The best from the standards cotten featury, in the section which contempt is the section of the contempt of the section of

with the United States are assuming a more than part.

Hence, General, I have determined to take leave of absence for six months, and it is more than probable that I shall not return. If I can be of any use to you in Franceil shall-be happy to receive your orders. I expect to leave by the steamer of the 18th of April, and when in Paris will stop at the liotel d'Orleans, Rue de Richelien. Allow me in conclusion, General, to assure you of my graditude for your many kindnesses and accept the homoge of my respect and fidelity.

RAINCOURT.

Charge of Palce Pretences.

A POLYTICIAN AND AN OPPICER IMPLICATED—
TREET ARE BOTH ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

AS VIEWED FROM VARIOUS STANDPOINTS

The Canvass for Governor in Texas.

CALIFORNIA SOUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The War Between the President and Congress.

[From the Alta California (rep.), April 21.]

In the controversy between the executive department of the national government and the law-making power a decided triumph cannot yet be recorded for either side. Congress passed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the President veloed it, and a sofficient number of votes could not be obtained in the Senale to pass the bill over the veto. Congress also passed the Civil Rights bill, the President veloed it, and a sofficient number of votes were obtained in both Houses to give it the force of law independently of Executive sanction. The radicals cannot be said to have been entirely defeated on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, for the rosson that an institution bearing that name, established by the last Congress, is still in force, and will so continue for one year from the date of the proclamation of peace launed by the Freedient. The President cannot be considered to have been entirely routed by Congress, by the passage of the Civil Rights bill over his head, for the two-thirds majority which has given it the force of law is solely attributable to special circumstances. The fides became prevalent that, after the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, there was an absolute necessity for some such enactment as the Civil Rights bill. The New York Escaled Past, which had strongly supported the President throughout the whole of the controversy with Congress, became a convert to this view, and so did the springfield (Mass.) Republican, which for a very long time had manifested a very marked sympathy is the same direction. It does not at all follow, from the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto that the radicals have secured a two-thirds majority in the Senate for every measure that they may hereafter propose. They obtained it, in this instance, only because of the peculiar circumstances which are above stated.

How, then, does the case stand? The President triumphed in the matter of the Civil Rights bill, but with the consolation to th

President Johnson Not a Party President.

[From the Nashville (Tenu.) Union, May 18.]

One of the chief, probably the most important, in their estimation, of the charges which the radicals bring against the President is that he has proven false to the republican party. Inasmuch as he never belonged to or made any pretence of belonging to the republican party, it is impossible for him to have been untrue to it. He has been a strict construction democrat, a Union loving 2nd Union supporting democrat, and nothing else. Mr. Lincoln accepied his services as such in the important position of Military Governor of Tennessee, and when the Union party in 1864, composed of republicans, democrats, whigs, aboid. it not his duty to lay aside party feelings, partialities and prejudices, and seek to protect alice the lawfoldniar sets, rights and privileges of all classes and all sections? As a candidate one may be the representative of party, but when he ascenies authority as the executive head of the nation be would be false to the constitution and to his obligation as a ruler to God and the people if he did not lay party aside. There is too great a disposition use the government to sustain parties, to strengthen sections, to build up the interests of classes and monopolists. This is hardly accusable in private individuals or in legislators. For the President to pander to such evils would be in the highest degree reprehensible. It is an honor to President Johnson that he is endeavoring to do his duty to the whole country, disregarding sections and parties.

has duty to the whole country, disregarding sections and parties.

The Reconstruction Plan a Patture.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIEN DISCOVER THAT THEIR CONSTITUENCIES DO NOT APPROVE IT.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune (raducil)].

The majority of the members from the Eastern States have made use of the recess since Thursday for brief visits to their homes. Their observations among their constituencies, as reported since their return, seem to confirm the reflections of the popular feeling concerning the passage of the constitutional amendment in the republican journals that have reached here with comments upon that consummation of doubtful virtue and wisdom. The radical members found that their republican constituents had as little enthusiasm for the offspring of the Committee of Fifteen as they had themselves. They found a general impression that something more night have been done, and that the temporary surrender of the right of Compress to secure equal political rights to all the citizens of the republic, implied a check of Congress by the President, rather than a victory over him. Hence they have returned without that moral self-satisfaction which the consciousness of having done one's whole duty can alone impart. When Congress adjourned last week the majority experienced that feeling of elsion which success in any enterprise hindles in human breasts. But members have since had time to reflect upon the bearing of their voices on Thursday last, and, not finding it in consonance with their convictions and applications, less satulation and more regret is now feit by them.

The growing sense of dissatisfaction with themselves heightened by the strong probability that the majority of the Sanate will not accept the proposed amendment is the form in which it passed the Rouse. It is seriously doubted that it will receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the upper Rouse without serious modifications are fast the requisite two-thirds vote in the afternative proposition introduced by thin this afternative the arms o

The Conservative Union Platform in Texas.

E M Pease, redical candidate for Governor of Texas, made a speech on the 16th inst. at Galveston. He was followed by Gol. G. W. Carter, of the collevrative Union party with W supports the President's policy. The speech of Colonel Carter is thus reported in the Galveston Civilian and Valentie.

The present's political campaign is an important one, in its influence u pun our federal relations and our domestic materests, and the channel of the candidate upon the considered and you w of the people should be determined, not upon personal considerations, but on the ground that they will improve these relations and advance those interests. Assuming that the candidates present equal personal claims, he should prefer the consequency is thet, because he was rationed they would give more as testaction to the people, in the administration of domes to affirm, and would, at the same time, facilitate the re-volution of the State to its legitimate positions and congruency upon entered. This cannot be commented and on the pasty of Governor Pease both the President and Congruency upon entered. This cannot be commented than M we past tens the President.

Political Status of the New Minister to Mexico.

HE DEFENDS HIM-KIP AGAINST THE CHARGE OF APPLICATING WITH COPPERBEADS.

[From the Cinctunati Commercial, May 19, 18 of Hammson, Ohio, May 18, 1806.

The Gazete of the 14th contains a communication from this city over the signature of 'Dentatus,' which is a tissue of talsehoods, and which, encontradicted, would do great injustice to neighbors whom I esteem and to myself.

a tissue of talsehoods, and which, uncontradicted, would do great injustice to neighbors whom I esteem and to myself.

I respectfully requested of Mr. Smith, the editor of the Gasete, the name of his correspondent. Failing to give it, I presume, according to the rule that prevails in such cases, he assumes the paternity and responsibility of the charges. The Gasette having thus become the instrument of disseminating faischood, I ask of you the publication in the Comservest of the enclosed statement made by late officers of the Ennon army and Union citizens, who were present on the occasion of my late speech. These are gouldenen of the highest respectability, and their statement of facts will leave the editor and his correspondent to enjoy all the astistaction to be derived from the publication of wilful and malicious lies concerning those who have in no manner assalled them.

Having, when a boy, served a reg dar apprentice-hip in the office of the Gasette, when it was edited by that distinguished journalist and high toned gentleman, Charles Hammond, it occasions me sincere regret to recove such evidences of its utter demo alization in these latter days. I doem it proper, however, that the publicability have the such as the conformacy department of the unit of the great Union party, and strengthen its radical organization by selecting the guerrilla system of warfare, and allowing its malicious and lying correspondents to throw their fifth on unoffending people from masked batteries.

My personal object in asking the publication of the enclosed paper is to let the public know that the crowd I addressed was not "composed of copperheads of the United States Senate, for most of whom I cherish a high regard, that I was not so lost to the impulse of a bosom ing graditude as to abuse or misrepressent them. Very tridy yours, &c., ... LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

There appeared in the Gasets of the 14th inst, over the signature of "Department" is communication purporting to six and content of the date senated to the Hon.

citizens and solders who served during the war. Besides, the servenade was intended as a compliment to Colonel Campbell from his neighbors without distinction of party.

Accord—The charge that "the proceeded forthwith to abuse the radicats" of Congress is without the slighest foundation in truth. On the constrary, Colonel Campbell expressly acknowledged his profound gratitude to the President and the United States Senate for the generous confidence they had reposed in him. He said he entertained a high personal regard for most of the radical Senators, and would not be so ungracious as to speak disrespectfully of them. He defined the disagreement between them and the President in a displiced and well tempered manner, arguing that the President was not only consistent, but right.

Therd—The charge, or rather the businession, the Colonel Campbell, in the remotest degree, expressed any sympathy with Vallandigham and Vorkees, is equally false and unjust. But the record of his whole life, and especially during the rabellion, is too well known to the pablic to require any defence against this base insumation.

The speech was a discussion of the unfriendly course pursued by England and France during our last troubles, and of our duty to the struggling republic of Mexico. He defended the course pursued by President Johnson with much power, and he repetied indignantly the charge that "the President has gone over to the copperhead," presenting arguments that seemed to us unanswerable.

The speech seemed to give great satisfaction to all who heard it unlies, perhaps, a few like the correspondent who desire, by misrepresentation, to destroy the political influence of our acevity appointed Minister to the republic of Mexico.

V.A.B.DERVERR, W.M. LARZALERE, RANFORD SHITH, ALEX F. RUME, A. C. THOMAR, J. S. B. MILLIKIN, P. B. LANDIS, B. A. C. THOMAR, J. S. B. MILLIKIN, P. B. LANDIS, B. A. C. THOMAR, J. S. P. C. P. D. D. D. D. D. C. S. C. S

The Tornade at Rochester-Great De-

The Tormade at Rochester-Great Deatraction of Property.

Rocmeren, May 21, 1866.

The damage by the storm here yesterday afternoon
was very great. The loss may be estimated by
tens of thousands of dollars. Buildings were unroofed,
windows destroyed, young trees and plante cut
down by the hell, and gardens wholly ruined.
The nurseries and greenhouses anfered much.
The storm covered an erea of four miles, but the hall
was limited to about two miles. Halistones of more than
an inch in diameter covered the ground. They cut the
limbs from the trees and killed thousands of birds who
had taken refuge in the foliags. Several children
were injured by the hall and a number
of animals were killed. The lightning struck the stone
chapel in Mount Rope Censetery, where many people
had taken refuge, but none were severally injured. The
building was semewhat damaged. St. Mary's Hospital
was partly unroofed. The gleas manufacturing estabhakment of the Rochester Chemical Works was partly
demalished, involving a large loss of glass. The store
keepers opaged their storms on Studay evening to enable
the citingus to get materials to make their houses tenable for the night.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT-HIS FLIGHT, PURSUIT AND CAPTURE.

Thomas Corcoran, a bricklayer twenty one quantity of silverware, attempted to escape with it.
While stachibily leaving the house Corcoran was observed
by officer McItharsy, of the Seventeenth precinct,
whereupon he fied, dropping his plunder at different
points as he ran. The officer followed in pursuit, and
succeeded in arresting Corcoran after a sharp chase of
several blocks, Yesterday the prisoner was taken before
Justice Manelleid and committed for trial in default of
\$2,000 ball. Most of the property stolen by the accused
was recovered and restored to the owner.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strike of the Ship Carpenters, Ship Joiners and Ship Caulkers-No Change in the Situation-The Strike in Full

hand and labor on the other.

MERTING OF THE SHIP CARPENTERS.

A meeting of the ship carpenters was held yesterday, at their headquarters, No. 68 East-Broadway. Mr. Baidwin presided. Reports were received from the several committees who have charge of matters in relation to the strike. These reports stated that fewer caulters and carpenters were employed this week than last on the old terms, and more on the new.

Mr. Back said there were fifty caulters at work on the eight hour system on a job at the foot of stanton street, and that the Executive Committee of the joiners have men at work on the brig Julia, at four dollars per day of eight hours.

A committee, consisting of five from each of the organizations on strike, was appointed to arrange the details of a festival, to be held at an early day, for the purpose of raising fonds to sustain the movement.

workmen had anticipated them by the issue of the following notice, which was posted up in conspicuous
places:—
TO ALL HONORASLE SHITWRIGHTS AND CAULERES OF THE
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA:
As a number of vessels have left the port of New
York for Philadelphia, for the purpose of defeating the ship
reghts now on a strike in the city of New York for eight
lours as a day's labout and believing you are men of printing the control of the purpose of defeating the ship
reghts now on a strike in the city of New York for eight
lours as a day's labout and believing you are men of printing the control of the purpose of defeating the ship
lours as a day's labout and believing you are men of printing the control of the purpose of the caulties are ship
interest to you asto ourselves, we therefore deem it in act
of instice on your part to refuse work on all such reseals.

The men who circulated this notice had been issued there
was called. a public meeting of the caultiers and shipwrights who do not belong to the association of those
trades in Philadelphia. The meeting was held in Cottage House, near the Navy Yard. Resolutions in reference to the strike in Now York were adopted, and every
man present pledged himself not to work on the ship
George Peabody, or on any other ship sent from New
York, on any terms but those demanded by the New
York men, namely, on the eight now system and \$4 50
per day. A committee was appointed to take those
resolutions to the caulteers and shippwrights of the up town
portion of the city, with the view of getting them signed.

Mr. Irwin and Mr. Sailivan went on to Baltimore, where
a meeting of the Trades Assembly, a body consisting of
a representation of all the trades in that city, is about to
be called in add of the strike in New York.

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA

Installation of the Paleon Administra Cans Against the Republic-Venezuela Declines to Join the Chilean-Peruvian Alliance, Having no Navy to Protect Her Seaboard-Revolutionettes in the

Interior, &c.
OUR LAGUATRA CORRESPONDENCE.

LAGUATRA, May 7, 1866. and the United States, the Vicksburg, Captain Scandolla. arrived at this port yesterday. Hee dates are Porto Ca-bello April 25, Logueyra May 7, and 21. Thomas May 11.

is the initalistion of the new administration at Caracas

The main item of news from Venezuela by this arrival is the initialistion of the new administration at Caracas. General Guzman, who has been the Acting President for nearly two years, has retired from effice, and General Falcon, the leader and chief of the federal retrolution, has, with a new cabinet, resumed the administration of the government. General Collus has been elected First and General Marquez. Second Vice President. Congress is now in session.

Judge Culver, the United States Minister to Venezuela, has concludes an agreement, which was signed on the 25th of April has, for the settlement of all claims due American citizens by means of a joint commission.

Venezuela has declined for the present to enter into an alliance off-neive and defensive with Unite and Peru, for having no naval force with which to defend her seaboard, all her poris would fall an easy prey to the Spanish was vessels. Senor Matta, the Chilean Minister, who has been several months in Caracas for the parpose of perfecting such an alliance, has left the country.

Local revolutions are the order of the day in many of the States. In Apure the State government has been overthrown. In the States of Barcelona, Maturin, Guarico, Barquisemillo, Carabobo, Maracaibe and others, revolutions are consing great disquictorie and alarm. If Maracaibe at its raid that General Sutherland, the Governor of the State, has been overthrown and is in prison.

Our Minister at Caracas has demanded the trial, and punishment of the insurrectionists who municed Capatin Hammar and his mee, on the Upper Orinco, and compensation for their families.

It is rumored in Paris that Napoleon now expresses much "auxiety" less the exigencies of a sar in Europe should compel him to postpone the great Exhibition.

An excentric production of the painter Caurbet, entitied La Dame au Perroquet, attracts attention, but no buyers, at the Art Exhibition in Parle.

The National British Gallery of Kngland has had fify-eight donations of paintings since the formation of the collection in London. Seren hundred pounds sterling have been expended in the purchase of fifteen periralis. Among them are those of Daniel O'Connell, Father Mathew, Samuel Pepys, Lord W. Russell and King

Among them are those of Daniel O'Connell, Nather Mathew, Samuel Pepys, Lord W. Russell and King George H.

It is mad that a whole palace is to be removed, some by stone from Piorence to Park, to be rebuilt in its original state, and become part of the great Exhibition of 1867.

The first prize for engraving at Rome has been a warded to M. La Guillermie, a very young artist.

Apply also and Departure.

All Marion, Mr. Ward M. Jose and size.

Mr. J. Apply also and developing Atlanta and Mr. W. A. Who a not size of many of the occupants which would make a many and a size of the size of the many and a size of the size of the many and a size of the si

St. Nicholas Hotel and Boston Bond Robberies.

Recently Pardoned Sing Sing Conprisonment-Letter from Gladwin-His Description, &c., &c.

The following letter was received in this office on

The following letter was received in this office on Saturday last:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 18, 1866.

DEAR Sin—In your paper of the latter part of August and the fore part of September last year (1865), you will see a r-ward of five thousand dollars for the recovery of some bonds that were lost or stolen at Benton about the middle of last August. Said bonds I am willing to give up provided you can find out the man they belong to. If you will ascertain who they belong to and write to them, but not to put anything as yet into the papers about them, but have them write to me, I am willing to give up. I am here now in the New York County Jail on the charge of having counterfeit money on my person, with the intent to pass it. I wish you would call and see me, if not send me one of your reporters, and I will clear the thing up. The property lost is the amount of some forty thousand dollars. I will do all I can to clear this up. I am here through apine. I wish to show up a perty here in this city and how I am placed here.

I am the unan who got the bonds out of St. Nicholas Hotel last August, and forged a check on H. Trowbridge, of New Haven. I was pardoned out the Sthof this month by Governor Fenton, and was arrested on Saturday, the 12th (the same week), by a party who got me pardoned out. The mursy was put into my pocket. He pleased to send a reporter to me if you can, and have him come to my room. He will have to get a permit althe United States Marshal's oftice on Chambern street.

Your humble servant, GEORGE GLADWIN, P. S.—Have the party that the bonds belong to write to my friend, but not to me. If you wish for any information be pleased write. They will not be time write to my friend, but not to me. If you wish for any information so that the party can obtain their property.

Direct all letters to my friend W. H. H. Taylor, Brook-tlyn Post office, New York.

parties were that owned the bonds, so that the reward offered (\$5,000) could be obtained on their delivery; and the Henald was considered by Gladwin the only reliable source by which this object could be effected without

The following remarkable confession was the result of

street.

He said:—I was pardoned out of Sing Sing on the eighth of this month by Governor Fenton. I was sent there for one year for forging a check on H. Trowbridge & Son, New Haven, for \$3,960 fd. The check was genuine, and all I did to obtain the morey was to forge Trowbridge's name on the back. The first information that I gave about the bonds was to a lawyer in New York I wrote to him from Sing Sing askins him to find out who the bends belonged to. The reason that I wrote to him from Sing Sing askins him to find out who the bends belonged to. The reason that I wrote to him was that he had been my lawyer. In that affair I was liberated on the condition that I gave them all up, as when I was arrested they found seven of the bonds in my possession. The bonds in the St. Nicholas affair were given up to Captain John Gordon, Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. I got nothing but my liberty for giving them up. I know of no reward offered for the recovery of these bonds.

Gladwin continued in reference to the forty thousand bond robbery.—"The lawyer found out who owned the bonds, and also that they had not been offered in the market, and then wrote to me for more information about them, promising that steps should be taken to get me out. Through the chaplain of the prison I sent another letter to the lawyer, giving him the information he saked. After receiving the second letter he went to a prominent official to assist him in obtaining my pardon. They obtained the pardon on condition that I would give up the bonds, and after I left sing Sing go with them and show them where they were hid. The official, with a detective, went with me to Berlin, Conn., for this purpose, so that they could get the bonds and share the reward between them and the lawyer. I had not icarned, while I was in Sing Sing of only reward between them and the lawyer. I had not icarned while I was in Sing Sing of only reward being after the detective came in and out of spite had marrested for carrying counterfeit money with the intention of passing i

Monré of Aldermen.
THE QUESTION OF PERM AND PRESIES THE INCIPIENT TRACES OF THE SHOULD ALLHOUS
NEW OFFICERS FOR THE DEFARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Board met at two o'clock resterday afternoon,

President Base in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Comparable be and he is hereby required to submit to the Board, at the earliest practication moreons, a detailed statement of all piers and ferries comed by the city the leases of which cappin the year, the time for which they were leased, and by a not authority the amount paid per amount by the leases of leases to each case, also of any temporary leases made by reason of the non-faithful ment or failure of any or all the parties to comply with any terms had all any cars, leasing or resulting of any ferries or bulblends, with the names of the parties originally asking our call leases; the prices bid by them, the amount terms and conditions for which they were subsequently leased to others, with the names of each parties.

The following was referred to the Committe on Law—

for each loases, the prices of by them, the absorbt terms and conditions for which they were subsequently leased to others, with the names of such parties.

The following was referred to the Committe on Law—Besolved, That the Harism Redirend Company he and they are breisty discontinities remove the rail track laid by them of Brundwar, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth screens, and place the street in good repart forthwith, and in case they do not set in the matter protopily, that the Rirect Commitations is hearthy directed to remove the track repair and repair the extent, dispose of the track so removed to reinstone the expense of removal, and to take such legal protocolings as may be necessary to recover the amount paid from sale listeins Hadirout Company.

A resolution nutherising and directing the Comptroller to purchase a site for the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction within the boundaries of Bleecker atreet on the south, Tenty third street on the north, Second archive on the continuous on Repairs and Supplies.

A preagable and resolution were offered, setting furth that the law organizing the Commissioners of the Saking Fund explicitly requires that "upon the production of a cartifacine signed by a majority of said commissioners, of whom the Comparelles shall be one, it shall be the duty of the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council for the said Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council and directing that office hereafter the conform to the law; which were adopted.

On motion the Baard adjourned to Monday afternoon unit at two o c